

WANTED, a General House Servant in a small family. Apply at the Office of C. J. TORPE, Macquarie-place. 900

WANTED, a respectable young person to take charge of one child and assist in needlework. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1, to Mrs. LYALL, Victoria-street. 900

WANTED, two Housemaids, who can bring good references from their last places. Apply at the Star Hotel, Macquarie place. 361

WANTED, two female servants. Apply to Mrs. PRITCHARD, No. 1. Brides-street. 362

WANTED, a Female as General
 Servant; and a Girl as Nurse.
 Respectable references required. Apply to
 Mrs. J. H. ATKINSON, Waverly; or at 277
 Pitt-street. 906

WANTED, Two Female Servants
 Apply at the Swan with Two Necks,
 George and York-street. 906

COACHMAN.—Wanted, a coachman who thoroughly understands his business and can produce testimonials as to his sobriety. This will be a comfortable situation for a married man, provided his wife is a housewife and cook. Early application to **MORRIS CASTLE**, Pitt-street North. March 19.

WANTED, a smart active Youth, to wait at table. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, to Mrs. W. DEAR, 427, George-street. 912

WANTED, a humble Youth, able

WANTED, an active strong man, for general Store work. Apply to **BEAMES AND KEEL**, from 9 till 1 o'clock in the morning. 302

SITUATION REQUIRED.—A young man, lately arrived from England, having a good knowledge of accounts, is anxious to take a situation as Clerk or Storekeeper. A note addressed to E. J., *Herald Office*, will be attended to. Reference to Mr. T. Woolley allowed. 906

WANTED, a situation, by a young man who has just arrived from America.

TO IRONMONGERS, MECHANICAL CHANTE, AND OTHERS.—The advertiser, a young man recently arrived from the States, is desirous of securing a position in a respectable place. Address J. E. R., Herald Office.

from London, where he has had the leading management of some of the first houses in the wholesale ironmongery trade, is open to an engagement in any first-class house of business where the services of a good accountant, and a party who (through several years' experience) as buyer in the manufacturing districts of Birmingham and Wolverhampton) has acquired a thorough knowledge of the hardware market.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Lost on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 8, P. and Co's, grocers, a Cheque for Ten Pounds drawn by R. Cooper, Esq., in favour of Rick, or bearer; cashed at the bank of South Wales, and the following notes received in payment, one five pound note, number

ONE Pound will be given by the U.S. Customs Service for the recovery of a Card Box, containing ladies' articles and handkerchiefs, lost by Mrs. G. H. WILSON, No. 1, Gloucester-terrace.

bracelets. It is about 1½ foot long, 1 foot deep and wide, was tied with a piece of string, and had on it a ticket of Lark and Bennett; and also, one addressed to Mrs. Sneydell, Newtown Road, opposite the Glebe. It was taken by mistake from the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, in the month of January, and sent to Sydney by the Rose steamer, ROBERT PORTER WELCH.

PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Any person desirous of entering into this line of business may secure one of the finest situations in Sydney in the central part of George-street. The lease of the premises has several years run, and is at a moderate rental. Apply by letter to Mr. LENTZ, Builder, Sussex-street, nearly opposite Stansfield, Butcher. 91b

A comfortable Cottage in Bourke-street Woolloomooloo, is desirous to find another gentleman willing to share his house. Terms, &c., apply to A. M., French Cottage, Bourke-street North, corner of Woolloomooloo street. 57

A PARTMENTS, with or without Board, in a respectable private and comfortably situated house, replete with comforts and accommodations for a party, or a family of six or seven persons. Terms very moderate. Apply to Mrs. J. T. WOODS, 231 Madison street.

TO LET, Furnished Apartments, with use of kitchen, where there are children, centrally situated. Enquire Butler's Shirt Factory. 91

HOUSE or Apartments in the best part of Sydney to let, furnished, with coach-house and stabling, and every convenience. Apply to J. H. B. & Co., 100, Market Street.

TO LET, a Furnished House, Hunt-
street
House and Shop, George-street South
House, Redfern
Apartments, &c.
WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE
111, George-street 91

TO LET, a Three-roomed Cottage
adjoining the White Swan Inn. For
particulars enquire of Mr. JAMES, White
Swan Inn, Lower George-street, near the
Queen's Wharf.

PUBLIC HOUSE to LET. —
Public House to let. For particulars
enquire of Mr. D. GOSWORTHY, Auctioneer.

Apply to H. B. COCHRAN, 220
Pitt and Park streets.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

Among the schemes for facilitating colonial government, which have amused the leisure of English statesmen and amateur politicians, one for establishing a representation of colonies in the Imperial Parliament. The thing has long been under discussion, and some of the most earnest thinkers on colonial subjects have endeavored, from time to time, to give it substance and shape. It has, however, always eluded the grasp of the practical statesman. It is one thing to imagine an utopia—another thing to reduce that utopia to practice.

Representation of the colonies by individuals at home, whether accredited agents, delegates, or merely voluntary agitators, has been tried, and has not been entirely without consequences. The labours of Mr. Roebuck on behalf of the Canadian reformers, fifteen years ago, though unacknowledged, bore some fruit. But it was not Mr. Roebuck but Mr. Buller, a young American sympathiser who achieved responsible Government for Canada. Mr. Roebuck was, indeed, to some extent the mouth-piece of the insurgent party in the English Legislature, but he was not the author of the measure, in the great struggle for responsible Government, which, after all, was brought to a close by fighting.

To a certain extent, in a small degree, the labours of Francis Baily and Charles Buller, the one an accredited agent, the other an amateur colonial reformer, tended to forward the interests, and to bring about the accomplishment of the desires of the colonies; but neither Mr. Roebuck nor Mr. Buller, in his capacity of a plan of representation, could be said to have been successful. It is the common opinion that the colonies are not represented in the Imperial Parliament.

We need scarcely stop to assert the utility of a plan of representation of the colonies at home, which should bring a small number of individuals specially concerned for colonial interests into direct and constant antagonism to the great majority of members of Parliament. A colonial brief, supported by the individuals composing it always to act in concert, would be quite powerless in English party fights; and their energies would be entirely wasted, and grievously misapplied. Besides, the colonies would gain nothing by the additional complication of mechanism through which measures affecting their interests must pass. If the colonial representatives are to be recruited from the ranks of the various and widely scattered constituents, to interpret those instructions to Parliament, and to endeavour to get Parliament to persuade the Colonial Office to listen to them, and to carry them into effect, it is evident that such a scheme could only result in the aggravation of every difficulty that now perplexes us and our masters at home.

But another, and somewhat more taking proposal has been made, and has been published in the *Westminster Review*, for October, 1852, we find an article entitled, "Our Colonial Empire," wherein the problem of the government of dependencies is sought to be at least approximately solved. The author, who is not named, but who is, in our opinion, with very poor success, that it would be practicable to organize a House or Chamber of Colonial Representatives in London, whose business should be chiefly advisory, and who should discuss colonial questions of right.

He says: "In twenty years, then, or in ten, we shall probably have not a strip of communities, but strong states to deal with. In 1783 the United States numbered 3,000,000 and we 13,000,000. Our colonies have now not quite 6,000,000, and we are 27,000,000. They have not indeed the advantage of mutual contiguity, and therefore, of acting together in a concerted manner, but they are not less numerous, and their numbers are not less increasing; nor have they lost the military organization and experience which the Americans had been left to acquire; but in other respects they are equally capable of becoming independent, and, in an important circumstance, they are more so than we are. The chance of effecting such a change is greater now than then; public opinion in England long supported the British Government in its contest with the Americans; but it certainly could not now support a British Government in its contest with the Americans; and even the putting of a severe strain on admitted principles to their serious umbrage. If we are to retain any supremacy over our colonial congresses, and if we are to retain any influence over them, we must be a just and judicious working out of concurrent interests, through a clear appreciation and admission of common right.

"It is, indeed, a disputed point whether England gains or loses by her colonial empire. Strict economy in taxation, and the interests alone, say that we should be as well without it. Others, professing to take a wider view of the subject, affirm that it brings us many advantages besides those which may be computed, and that the loss in public advantages from the scale greatly in its favour. This seems to be one of the many questions which the determination gives us little control over. Profitable or not, as we have seen, we shall have (plant) colonies by force of circumstances, which do not wait for calculation of public effects, unless, indeed, we abandon principles held sacred by every civilized community, and which are not less essential to our own confidence and mutual confidence, as a people at home, than to the confidence of other nations abroad. All that seems to be left to us is to inquire into the true nature of colonial relations, and to conform in practice to what we may thus learn.

"It is not the termination of immediate, nor even the surrender of our various points on which they turned, that will afford us immunity from future disagreements. Time evolveth new and unanticipated questions, and some old ones may be taken up reversed by former disputes."

"The chief occasion (of colonial complaints) we believe to be the absence of a constitutional arrangement for the public discussion in England of colonial questions, and the like British questions in the British Parliament, they can be opened and debated as of right. The want of such an arena of discussion is, in fact, that one defect which essentially vitiates all self-governing systems of government; and the defect in our own Government, in respect of colonial affairs in their imperial sense, is as real, if not as great, as in those of Russia, Austria, or Turkey, as every branch of the public mind is now made to feel, indeed, that the colonies have local legislatures, and that they can resort to Parliament. But their local legislatures, however liberal the constitution under which they exist, are necessarily confined to local subjects, and are essentially incompetent to deal with the matters external to each colony, or relating to the whole which create the cohesion of the body, while to the British Parliament the colonies have no access."

Again, how are you to count noses in such a house? If the members were returned in proportion to population (the best and most unobjectionable standard), and the colonies were to vote as one, or two colonies would swamp the votes of all the others. Endless bickering and confusion would be the inevitable result; and each colony would have the right of dissenting from the decisions of the majority, unless it is proposed to bind it down under penal regulations to submission and obedience;—which is simply ridiculous.

An instance: Not a month ago one of the leading newspapers of South Australia published an article in praise of the limitation of the number of colonial members, whereas it is well known that in New South Wales, the almost universal opinion is against the maintenance of a regulation which, in the particular circumstances of the colony, having regard to the qualities of its soil, tends directly to prevent the natural development of its resources, and the settlement and multiplication of its population. Now here comes a question, the public mind will find it no question, upon which the leading "Sons of the same group" are directly at issue. How is it to be decided in the proposed Colonial House? According to population and importance, New South Wales would carry the question against South Australia, and the latter would materially, perhaps, fatally, affect the very foundations of her social and political well-being.

But a preponderance of the votes of the other colonies, not perhaps interested in the question at all, or only remotely so, would be likely to bring about a collision between the Colonial House and the Legislature of New South Wales; and probably Downing-street would be lugged into the dispute, thus producing on a grand scale Captain Marryat's famous singular duel. A fire at you; you fire at 't'other fellow; and 't'other fellow fires at me. All fair and above board! And if such a result would arise from a dispute on an imperial colonial question, between two kindred colonies, what question, between a similar dispute on any similar question between a colony of the American group and one of the African, or the Australian, or,—supposing India to be ultimately admitted as a colony, and as a little body would be as little a colonial question as the other, as now, to discuss colonial questions able then, as now, to discuss colonial questions

in their requisite variety and detail; nor, for the most part, could representatives of the colonies be more than so many additional spectators of the multifarious struggles on local and on little matters which now so much engross the time and weary the attention of the Legislature. Besides, a central and supreme authority is wanting, competent to deal finally with general interest and inter-colonial questions, and, notwithstanding the fact that the debates and resolutions of a colonial house, but in a spirit uninfluenced by local feelings, and guided by the richer experience of an older country; and for this purpose, which on great occasions would be sufficient, it would be necessary to reserve the overruling power of the British Parliament.

Such a colonial representative body, however, to be admitted safely into our system, needs to be restricted in its functions to discussion and advice. The necessity of preserving unity in the central authority, of the impossibility of admitting a colonial veto on matters domestic to all cases between British and imperial subjects, and the danger arising from further increasing the bulk and complexity of our machinery of decree, render it obvious that to give another house a share in the actual power of legislation would be to risk too great to permit the attempt to be made. But these difficulties disappear for the most part, if not entirely, when the power of the Colonial House is limited, as proposed, to the free publication of discussion, and the recording of its views."

Now, what the precise meaning of the expression, *of right*, is intended to be, we do not clearly apprehend. All questions may be discussed, with or without the Imperial Parliament of England; but if there be questions in themselves so distasteful or so difficult of solution as to repel and discourage their discussion, surely the conventional right to the free publication of discussion will help the public.

But, admitting for a moment that the discussion of colonial questions, "of right," by a body expressly constituted for that purpose, would be a desirable thing, and that the public in this particular—that is, would afford that haphazard information upon particular points of colonial affairs which it is difficult for the general public to arrive at by other means,—admitting, we say, that the British public might derive some information from the *verba* deliberations of such a body—where is the probability that its deliberations could ever result in practical good?

Our author proposes the following "Practical Arrangements":

1. The local constitution of each colony, and its relative position to the Imperial Government, to be left on their present footing, subject always to such improvements as may be effected by the ordinary operation of the new arrangements.

2. An Assembly, or Colonial House, to sit in London, composed of representatives from the colonies (chosen by the representative bodies where such exist) together with the Colonial Secretaries of State, and other officers, and such other persons, not exceeding one-fifth of the entire body, as Her Majesty may appoint. This assembly to be called the House of Colonial Representatives, and to be particularly those which follow, viz.:

All acts of colonial legislatures, and legislative acts of colonial Governors, more particularly, but not exclusively, during the period of their imperial administration; and all matters of taxation and expenditure in any and every colony; All Bills in the British Parliament affecting colonial interests, at some stage or stages of their progress; and the executive and judicial authorities in the colonies, in the same manner as acts of the like kind affecting Britain may be discussed in the Imperial Parliament; and all motions on colonial affairs made by members of the House of Commons on British affairs in the British Parliament.

The resolutions of the assembly to be communicated to the Queen's ministers, or to either House of Parliament, as the case may be, but to have no other than a declaratory or advisory effect. The assembly to be a body of delegates, founded on a plan of a general federalization of all the colonies and dependencies of the Empire, including India; but our present business is not with this larger and more important question, but with the smaller one. We merely propose to show that a Colonial House constituted as above would, in practice, be worse than useless, however splendidly it might be planned, and how the plan may appear upon paper. Suppose a number of delegates or representatives, sent from each colony in proportion to its population, or to any other distinguishing feature which might be chosen, to sit in a hall, and to discuss the result of the discussions of such an assembly?—what the questions they would entertain?—what the theories they would examine?—what the plans they would recommend? The delegates from the colonies would have no right to interfere with the decisions of the British House of Commons, and the British House of Commons would have no right to interfere with the decisions of the Colonial House.

The circumstances of those two dependencies are so utterly different—so opposite in many respects—that a measure good in one case might be very bad in the other. What is the case with regard to the cod fishery, and the Cattle trade? What light could Sir Andrew Stockenstrom, fresh from the presence of Dutch bores and rebel Hotentots, be expected to throw upon questions affecting the intercourse between the North American colonies and the United States? Or what point of agreement could exist between a representative of the gold colonies of Australia and the mouth-piece of the ruined Jamaican planters?

Again, how are you to count noses in such a house? If the members were returned in proportion to population (the best and most unobjectionable standard), and the colonies were to vote as one, or two colonies would swamp the votes of all the others. Endless bickering and confusion would be the inevitable result; and each colony would have the right of dissenting from the decisions of the majority, unless it is proposed to bind it down under penal regulations to submission and obedience;—which is simply ridiculous.

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These are questions which we defy anybody to answer satisfactorily.

But further: In ten years the aggregate population of the colonies will be ten or fifteen millions. In twenty years it will be equal, perhaps exceed, the population of the mother country itself. What then? Do our English friends suppose that when the colonies shall have become "strong States," as they must, they would submit to take by their representatives in England, a subordinate part in the councils of the Empire, — to play second fiddle to the House of Lords and House of Commons, the representatives of the small colonies, and themselves? Absurd! It is very well for an Englishman to conjure up as pleasant a dream of imperial suzerainty; but we challenge him to search from Labrador to New Zealand to find a single colony of average intelligence who would subscribe to such a doctrine as this.

No. It is waste of time and of talent to build on so rotten a foundation. The colonies are not, and are not likely to be, the British race, the experience of the past, point to a very different consummation. Each nation of British people will, in due course of time, set up for itself a government of its own, and will flow from British colonization of incalculable importance to the interests of the human species. To England is indeed given the glory of founding empires in every clime; but not for her belongs the gigantic task of controlling their great and varied destinies.

A MAN OF LETTERS.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

TANA.

No. V.

After thirty miles to the west of Annetum in the island of Tana, there are many respects of much greater importance than the islands to the east of it; and on many accounts is much more interesting both as a missionary point of view, and also with regard to the history of the island. It was discovered by Cook, August, 1774, immediately after the discovery of Raranga; the following is his account of the discovery of the island. At one o'clock the morning breeze freshened, and we were drawing near the shore, we tacked and spent the remainder of the night in making short boards. At sunrise we discovered a high island, an island bearing by S. 8°, and a small low island in the direction of N. E. which we had passed in the night without seeing it. Tana's Head was still in sight bearing N. 20° west, distant 15 leagues (45 miles), and the island to the south extended from south to north, and was about three or four miles. We then found that the light we had seen in the night was occasioned by a volcano, which we observed to throw up quantities of fire and smoke with a rumbling noise at short intervals. We then discovered a small inlet, which had the appearance of being a good harbour."

After sending in two boats to examine the inlet, of which he speaks, and ascertaining its extent, he returned to the ship. He named it Port Resolution, after his own ship, which was the first foreign vessel that entered it. Cook remained about a fortnight in Port Resolution. He explored the coast, and discovered many islands, and had much intercourse with the natives. On one or two occasions rather serious disturbances took place between him and the natives. He showed a strong aversion to the natives, and he thought himself obliged in self-defence to have recourse to fire-arms, his object was simply to intimidate, and when matters became so serious as to make it necessary, as he thought, to put life in jeopardy, he expressed great satisfaction that, so far as they knew, no life was lost. He expresses moreover much displeasure at the conduct of one of his people, who fancied himself in danger on one occasion, and he thought himself obliged in self-defence to have recourse to fire-arms, his object was simply to intimidate, and when matters became so serious as to make it necessary, as he thought, to put life in jeopardy, he expressed great satisfaction that, so far as they knew, no life was lost. He expresses moreover much displeasure at the conduct of one of his people, who fancied himself in danger on one occasion, and he thought himself obliged in self-defence to have recourse to fire-arms, his object was simply to intimidate, and when matters became so serious as to make it necessary, as he thought, to put life in jeopardy, he expressed great satisfaction that, so far as they knew, no life was lost. 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powder of the hops—a hopper's blow—is
the true test of a hop-picker's strength.
continually puffed up by the wind, he
single pocket at a time upon a long
from the steps of the cooling loft to a
great scales in an open shed. Here a
supervisor, the representative of
the hop-growers, is always present. He
very stout, red-faced man, with a white
and a brown velvet shooting jacket,
carries a small bunch of hops in his m
He holds a book in his hand full of lines
and figures, and is always ready to
as one who, by the stern expression of
features, would warn off all attempt
bribery of any kind. Not so his lean
equally red-faced assistant. Though, per
gives the hop-picker a severe reprimand
familiar with making his fortune out of
and calls himself a poor devil, laughing
heartily, as if he liked being a poor devil
only pretended to envy the money-making
giver. He generally comes alone, but
and then, as a check upon him, the stor
rior doors in unexpectedly, and reweighs
he has booked. One by one the great po
are rolled into the scale and rolled out
fall all in a row like blasted porpois
the hands of the hop-picker, who is
sprawling lines. Then my conductor, to
dite matters (though this is the excise
business), strides one of the porpoise
erry nerman under the sea, and with
the hop-picker, who is always ready to
ing brush in the other, cries out, "H
ber!" The supervisor refers to his bo
and answers "One hundred and
three, three figures are drawn
the animal, and the hop-picker, who
"Weight?" "One, two, twelve." He
goes one hundred weight, two quarters,
pounds. Next, in letters four inches
according to the statute, he adds his
weight to the scale, and the hop-picker
nant allusion to an Act intended to be p
last session; which, abolishing this part
ceremony, would have robbed Fairleigh
his glory in the market. Next come
hops, and the hop-picker, who is alwa
One hundred and fifty-two, two quarte
figures. Finally, the supervisor (checking
the scales) takes the brush, and marks a c
the seam of the mouth of the sack, to pr
the hop-picker, who is always ready to
squeezing in more hops than the stor
ing, which being done, he closes his
with the intention of calling in six mo
time for a duty of one penny and twelve
for a duty of one penny and twelve
is called the duty of one penny and tw
farthings and eight-twentieths of a far
(making up twopence), and the addition
of five per cent., will not be applied fo
more than one year's hops are picked.
So yet, notwithstanding the duty of one
profit. The hops may remain on his k
for a twelvemonth, when they will be
called as "old hops," and lose much in
balance to the advantage of the hop-grow
or two, if kept, they will be worthless
odorless and flavourless as mere chaff,
the steadiest of hop-growers—although he
may buy standing crops, selling them
saying "old hops," and the hop-grower
game of speculation), on the perilous cha
their improving or deteriorating; althoug
may grow hardy and luxuriant kinds, a
although he may determine never to bet
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
must look upon his business as a spec
gambling, rather than as a legitimate mar
husbandry. Woe betide the man who,
too small a capital to carry him over re
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
nor measles, nor all the several ills that
flesh is heir to, can be compared with
the dangers that have threatened this cro
time when first its tender shoots
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
lively safe, the hop-pole, till now, som
and weighed. In the warm nights of
summer, when the bine will grow an
within an hour, fleas and firebrasts thre
them. When the clusters hung so large an
badly, the hop-grower, who is alway
duty will reach an enormous figure. E
plaques of green or long-winged flies, c
from no one knows where, might stas
at, and in a single night, turn flower
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
by fire. "Honey-dew," that frothy
saliva which a little insect gathers
itself, might fall upon it, and prove l
less destructive. Red spiders, spring
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
egg, might, in a day, lay down a host
to a banquet costing a couple of mil
sterling to the Kentish growers alone.
cold autumn night, "when the breath of
comes from far away," might blight the
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
vestige of flower while the hops were
for the picker! Ah! if a tithes of the ca
culture that be bestowed upon this t
plant could be devoted to some of those
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
pointed out in these pages, it would qu
a single boy, as Sterne took his single ap
as tenderly provide him with a healthy
as carefully train his young ideas as the
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
watchfully strive to keep the hops free
and harms—might you not here expect
more sure, and not less golden?

Throughout the year wagers are
tensively laid in the counties of
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
in former) upon the amount of
annually declared by the Excise
respect of all the hops gathered througho
country. Long before anything like
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
large sums are staked upon the amount
crop. In Canterbury, Rochester, and Maid
are the Kentish "Tattersall's," which, to
with a few of the ancient inns in South
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
principal markets for hops, and where qu
for hop betting; although this gambling
confined to the trade, but extends to all
in the hop districts. "Almost every trad
and boy has his 'book,' or his chan
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
duty, many thousands of pounds change
and every possible scheme is resorted
throughout the summer to procure the
intelligence of the condition of the pla
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
way to increase their stakes; but in the
the case may be. The system is given
is called a "scope," the extent of whic
pends upon the time of year. In the w
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
scope" of twenty thousand or perhaps
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
say, will bet that his adversary will
guess the amount of duty to be declar
the next year's crop within that amount.
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
the danger of the hop-grower's stake
is reduced. Clerks in the accountant's d
ment of Inland Revenue are much a
dier, and the slightest hint greedily dev
to the gross quantity of hops we know
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
which is a very important point, and
the same way as certain properties of
their "office" or "tip" for the Derby.
period between the picking and the d
tion of duty is usually a full month of
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
known about the end of the season, a
it was issued on the third of Novembe
The present is considered a tolerably
season, and the amount of the duty is ax
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop

We have something else to see. The
are waiting to be paid in the hop garden
it is Saturday night. Our shadows
strangely angular and gawky as
walk along the stubble field again
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
for carrying away the hops by daylight.
work has to be measured first. The
leaves off battling with the rows of poles
comes to measure with a wicker bu
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
half way up. For any one of these bu
filled as lightly as possible—never quite
the top—the picker receives two-p
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
When only a few hops remain a
choice as to the hop-picker. Not a hop
anxiously; for if the remainder res
beyond the black line it counts a bu
while if it falls short, it counts as not
There is a delay at the sullen-looking

99, KING STREET,
(Between Pitt and George streets)
The above premises will be opened
on the 1st DAY of the selection of
Ready-made Clothing, Hosiery, Blankets,
and Percha Costa, Tents, and every descrip-
tion of cheap goods in the above line. The
undersigned are determined to sell at the
lowest possible profit. Stockers and up-
country settlers will do well to call and pur-
chase from one of the cheapest stocks in the
colony. Gentlemen's clothing made to order
at the very lowest price. The proprietors have
drawn great attention to the manufacture
of tents, and trust those who are going to the
highlands will provide themselves with one of
their manufactures, which they will warrant to
stand against the most inclement weather. ELIAS
A HART. 9/99

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
YORK HOUSE,
99, Pitt-street, 3 doors North of the Theatre.
B. S. HAIGH begs to inform the
public of Australia, of his intention to
open above premises, on Saturday, Mr Rich-
ardson, with a consignment of the latest Drapery
Hosiery, &c., with men's and boys' Super and
up Clothing, hats, caps, &c., &c., &c., in fact,
every article in the General Drapery and Out-
fitter's line. He has a large stock entirely
new, and direct from the manufacturers. The
terms will be for Cash and no Abatement, a
strict which avoids loss and reduces ex-
pense, thereby enabling him to sell for the
lowest possible profit on the manufacturers' prices. N.B. No connection with any other
house.
3 Assistants and an active Youth wanted. 9/99?

TO STOREKEEPERS.
NOW LANDING, ex Thomas Chad-
wick, Hooghly, Bansecie, and Tra-
lalgur, **cases of dressed composition and leather
DOLLS**
cases PORCELAIN DOLLS, from 4 to 30
inches long, the largest with natural hair
case WAX DOLLS, of assorted sizes
case DOLLS, with M' VING EYES
cases Dutch and leather DOLLS
cases assorted English toys
cases of the famous "The Windsor Soap"
case Edward's best white ditto
cases Edward's honey ditto
cases COWARD'S LAVENDER WATER
cases Genuine Eucalypti
case smelling salts, in leather cases
**case BEST HAIR, nail, tooth, and shaving
brushes**
cases non-plaus ultra writing desks
cases of low-priced ACORDRONS
**cases best dressing combs, SMALL-TOOTH
DOLLS, TORTINOSE-HELL SIDE and back**

case tin toys, consisting of horses, gips, assorted animals, chairs, tables, wash-hand-stands, rattles, trumpets, &c. &c.

case powder coffee, tea, and dinner sets, glass, handkies, plates, knives and forks, &c. &c.

case MARBLES, assorted

cases BROOM-HEADS, bannister, scrubbing, store, and shoe brushes, with other assorted brooms

case RACK and SIDE COMBS, assorted

case PORTMANTEAUS; Boys' leather SATCHELS and belts, fancy belts, men's leather and elastic and buckskin braces, elastic buff bands,

2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 CORD ELASTIC, frilled elastic, black silk blind, SILK PURSES, best purse and sewing silk of various colours

cases carpet bags, and CARPET SLIP-PERS

case table cutlery and SUPERIOR TWO-BLADED POCKET KNIVES

case gun mats of various colours

case brown, black, and patent leather SNAKE BELTS, and belts with pockets for the diggers

case rosewood and SHEETAL WRITING DESKS

case rosewood WORK-BOXES

case assorted screws from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to 2 inches long

case double-barrel GUNS, in CASES, Mameluke pistols, pocket pistols with knives, SIX BARRELED revolving pistols, gun nipples, keepls, and turnscraws, dagger knives, pen-knives, SCISSORS, &c.

case in cases, German silver TABLETS and warmers, with shuffing flatters to cover

case superior Britannia metal tea pots, 4, and 6 gills, &c. &c.

case 5 and 7 lb. balls

case copper powder flask, leather shot pouches, &c.

case superior drawing pencils, German silver pencil cases, Russian leather travelling cases; and in cases, SILVER SPECTACLES, ladies' superior gill neck chains, &c. &c.

cases foolcap and enamelled note paper, assorted note paper and envelopes, quill pens, &c. &c.

case paper mâtché column THERMOMETERS, ditto with compasses, ditto ditto with watch-holes

case French accordions and flutinas

case superior mathematical instruments, perambulation case, measuring tapes, &c.

Britannia METAL BOTTLES.

case japanned tea trays in sets, broad and

case baskets, walters, shiner-buffs, paper
mats and cane, and cases, INKLANDS,
enamelled and pearl shell trays, BLACK
BRACE DITTO
case FINE FISHING RODS, hooks, trolling lines,
COBWEB CREEPER floss, WALKING
STICKS, assorted, &c.
case superior pearl lined paper mahogany
WORK TABLES and inkstands
case of assorted perfumery, &c., &c.
case FINE WORKING TOOLS, assorted, MAG-
NUM BONUM ditto, quills, and Indian
rubber balls, &c., &c.
case Turkey spigots, cedar and hickory pen
holders, patent pocket ditto
case of large assortment of women's, girls,
and infant's stays, with infant's bands, ladies
Chinese slippers, and women's and CHILD-
REN'S SHOES, assorted
case of large and small DRAWING BOARDS,
enamelled and ivory cards of various size,
case best solid silver mounted carriage
lamps, silver-mounted ditto, brass mounted
and brass headed, &c.
case 1000 WAX MATCHES, in tin boxes, of
1000 each
case 40 dozens of iron pillar CANDLE-
STICKS
case box iron with heaters
case, machine made toe-plates, tips and shoe
heels, assorted
case, single horse gig harness, silver plated
mounted brides, with snaffles, bits, and
carriage reins
case, 1 and 1 inch cut tacks
cases, two each, superior TREASURE
CHESTS, with patent locks, brass knobs,
and 2 keys, measuring 16, 18, 26, 38, and
48 inches
Cases of assorted goods, on hand
on shortest notice.

GEORGE JOHN CROUCH,
Importer and Manufacturer, Victoria Bazaar,
355, Market-street, opposite the Old Bural
Ground. 1008

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY
S. B. LEQUE, of Park-street, being
in premises, has a variety of useful articles to
dispose of, a complete bargain, they having been
purchased by him when the market was
at its lowest, and afford to let them go to make
good; viz.,—
One rosewood pianoforte, 61 octave, by Cle-
ment, London, one telescopic dining table,
English, 12 feet long, and 3 feet 6 inches
wide; it is also forming a dining table; a
patent mangle, four English feather beds,
hair sofas, splendid engraving, Irish moun-
tain, 21. 6d. per pound, linen ticks, flax mat-
ting, 12 and 13 inches wide, 12 and 13 inches
English feathers, pillows, kitchen dresses,
and meat cases, stretchers, and the general
run of household furniture. N.B.—Also two
shop-stalls, S. B. LEQUE, Melbourne
Road, No. 29. Park-street, Melbourne.

CEMENT.—The undersigned has on hand a few casks of very superior cement. Apply at Messrs. LANE AND CO's, 64, FLEET STREET, LONDON. 8610

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REDUCTION in Ladies' and Gents' BOOTS and SHOES.
 Gentlemen's half-Wingtips, 12s. 6d. pair.
 Ditto Russian Alberts, 12s. 6d. pair.
 Ditto Albert slippers, 5s. 6d. ditto.
 Ladies' strong black leather, 5s. ditto.
 Ladies' boots, 7s. 6d. per pair.
 A large assortment of children's boots and shoes, at equally low prices.
 M. MESSERS.
 Dublin Mart, 519, George-street,
 Opposite Hunter-street.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, FURNITURE!
DEAN'S Furniture and Bedding
 Warehouse is decidedly the cheapest in Sydney, replete with a splendid stock of every description of Household Furniture.
 Mark the address—
DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse,
 City Theatre,
 Market-street.

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS.
ON SALE, at C. BOVIS'S, 300 pairs colonial bush boots,
 A lot of English ditto, of the very best quality, warranted not to rip.
 Also,
 An assortment of ladies' and children's boots and shoes.
 N.B.—A good opportunity for storekeepers and settlers.
CHARLES BOVIS,
 No. 6, Park-street, two doors east from Bell's Life Office.

E. J. SCRIVENER, from Lark and Bennett's, begs to call the attention of his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has received, ex Thomas Chadwick and other late arrivals, a splendid assortment of ready-made clothing, consisting of—
 Black and fancy dress suits
 Ditto ditto trousers
 Ditto ditto vests
 Also a splendid assortment of—
 Black satin and silk vests
 Fancy ditto ditto
 9057

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS.
E. J. SCRIVENER, from Lark and Bennett's, has just opened
 2 cases of very superior white shirts
 2 ditto ditto regatta
 1 bale of very heavy Scotch twilled ditto
 9058

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
 Just opened, 1 case of the best French Kid Gloves, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's black, fancy, dress, and white, very cheap.
 E. J. SCRIVENER, from Lark and Bennett's, 519, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, 612, New Buildings, George-street.
 9059

STEWART AND KERSHAW have on sale at their Stores, near of 479, George-street,
 Port, sherry, Marsala, &c., in wood and bottle.
 Rum, brandy, &c., in wood and bottle.
 Black vinegars in wood and bottle.
 Champagne, in baskets and cases.
 Claret, in cases.
 Gin, in cases.
 Superior XXX London porter, in cases.
 Ditto eachers, in 3 dozen cases.
 Raspberries, in 3 dozen cases.
 Maudslayi, pickles, &c., in 3 dozen cases.
 Soap, candles, starch, &c., in 3 dozen cases.
 Curry powder, in 3 dozen cases.
 Rice, oatmeal (red Scotch), &c., in 3 dozen cases.
 Dates, in bags, cases.
 Red herrings, in half and quarter cases.
 Tobacco, American and colonial.
 Cigars of superior quality.
 Black and green tea, of ditto ditto.
 Sugar of quality.
 A small lot of excellent New Zealand potatoes.
 In the Wholesale Drapery Department will be found—
 Brocade evening dresses.
 Printed barge ditto.
 Ditto eachers, in 3 dozen cases.
 Cashmere and shot alpaca.
 Cork gingham in great variety.
 Prints and furniture calicoes.
 White calicoes and sheetings.
 Flannels, shawls, and cottons.
 Striped shirtings, hosiery, &c.
 Diapers, towelling, and damask tablecloths.
 Shirts in variety.
 Pongee handkerchiefs.
 Counterpane, white and coloured.
 Gloves, silk, habit, and kid.
 Ribbons in great variety.
 Chinese blinds, umbrellas, and parasols.
 Together with a choice assortment of Haberdashery.
 Vestings, in great variety.
 Trouserings, in ditto ditto.
 Alpaca, tweed, and figured satin vests.
 Black and coloured cloth trousers.
 Ditto and ditto ditto.
 With every article in the line.
 The Fancy Department, comprises—
 Cloth, hair, and whisker brushes.
 Tooth and nail ditto.
 Perfumery, scented.
 Scented soap.
 Letter clips, pocket books, &c., &c.
 Together with a splendid collection of China-ware, consisting of—
 Vases, tea caddies, and boxes, backgammon boards, fairs, ornaments, &c., &c.
 To which Stewart and Kershaw respectfully solicit the attention of the trade.
 Observe—
 Rear of 479, George-street,
 9048 (Cohen and Son's, Temple of Fashion).

ON Sale, at the stores of the under-
 signed—
 B.P. near 19 and 20 O.P.
 Gin, in half cases.
 Champagne, in 1 dozen cases, quarts.
 Claret, St. Julian.
 Rock.
 Port and sherry, in 1 and 3 dozen cases.
 Pampanga sugar.
 Tan ditto.
 Sardines, in half tins.
 Double Oloster cheese.
 Danlop cheese.
 York-ham.
 Westphalia ditto.
 Window glass.
 9051

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
 9051
 Market-street.

JUST LANDRD, and on Sale at the
 Stores of the under-

100 Tons Liverpool coals and fine salt
 100 Quarter-casks Champagne's vinegar
 20 Carrots Patras currants
 30 Barrels ditto ditto
 25 Ditto Cheese raisins
 20 Boxes ditto.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
 Wholesale Grocery and Spirit Stores,
 George-street.
 9149

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.
ALWAYS ready for immediate use,
 every description of Ship's Bedding,
 viz.,
 Hair Mattresses
 Flax Mattresses and Pillows
 Blue, Red, and White Blankets
 Sheets, Counterpanes, &c.
 From the immense stock always on hand,
 large orders can be executed at a moment's notice.
 Mark the address—
DEAN'S Bedding Warehouse,
 City Theatre,
 Market-street.

NOW landing, and for sale at the
 Stores of the under-

100 Tons Liverpool coals and fine salt
 100 Quarter-casks Champagne's vinegar
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 20 Boxes ditto.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
 Wholesale Grocery and Spirit Stores,
 George-street.
 9149

FOR SALE, Martell's Brandy, in
 100 cases, each containing 12 bottles,
 at the rate of 10s. 6d. per case.
 Also, 100 cases of Martell's Brandy,
 at the rate of 10s. 6d. per case.
 Apply to
**GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER,
 AND CO.,** Exchange Buildings.
 9062

SHERRY AND PORT FOR SALE.
100 QUARTER-CASKS of su-
 perior Port
 100 Quarter-casks of pale and gold colour
 Sherry.
 The attention of the trade and others is
 called to this lot of Wine, which consists
 of various qualities suitable for the market.
 Apply to
W. TUCKER, 421, George-street.
 9063

HAY! HAY! HAY!!!—(By the
 ton or truck, all orders left with the
 Messrs. SAMUEL MURPHY, will be
 thankfully and punctually attended to. Albion
 Wharf (foot of Market-street).
 Sydney, March 18.
 9066

ENGLISH COALS.—For sale, on
 board the Hooghly, at the (Circular
 Wharf, about thirty tons of best Wallaced
 coals. Apply to Captain DURANT, on board,
 or to WAIN, WEBBS, and CO., Circular
 Wharf.
 9068

ALBION COAL AND TIMBER YARD.
HOUSEHOLD, FACTORY, and Smith's
COAL (genuine Newcastle) at low
 prices, delivered in any part of the city.
 House-building TIMBER of all sizes and
 good quality.
 9066

LANGLEY'S Land Agency Office,
 316, Pitt-street North, Sydney.
 To LET, in the city, a house and shop, kept for
 the sale or lease of town and country property,
 houses, &c.
 Parties wishing to invest money, would do
 well to inspect these registers, as the various
 and other late arrivals, &c., may be seen at a
 glance. The books are open daily.
 No charge for entry in the register; but
 upon effecting a purchase or sale, a commission
 of 2 1/2 per cent. will be required.
 9043

FOR SALE.—A beautiful country
 residence, in the parish of Peterborough,
 and every convenience for a family. Immedi-
 ate possession can be obtained.
 Two splendid allotments, in the parish of Pe-
 terborough, only about 6 miles from town.
 A commodious 1 1/2-acre house, on the Hill
 estate, facing Woolloomooloo Bay.
 Houses and Land at Newtown.
 Some first-rate Land at Black Creek, on the
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 of 2 1/2 per cent. will be required.
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FOR SALE.—A beautiful country
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 and every convenience for a family. Immedi-
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 Two splendid allotments, in the parish of Pe-
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 A commodious 1 1/2-acre house, on the Hill
 estate, facing Woolloomooloo Bay.
 Houses and Land at Newtown.
 Some first-rate Land at Black Creek, on the
 Hunter River.
 To LET, in the city, a house and shop, kept for
 the sale or lease of town and country property,
 houses, &c.
 Parties wishing to invest money, would do
 well to inspect these registers, as the various
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NOTICE.—Catalogues of the Sale of
 Household Furniture, and Effects, at
 the late of W. G. WENTWORTH, Esq., M.L.C.,
 on Tuesday next, are now ready, and may be
 had on application to EDWARD SALAMON,
 Auctioneer.
 9114

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has re-
 ceived instructions from William
 Charles Wentworth, Esq., M.L.C., to sell by
 auction, at his residence, on TUES-
 DAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock,
 The whole of that gentleman's superior house-
 hold furniture and other effects, comprising an
 elegant suite of mahogany carved solid rose-
 wood drawing room furniture, consisting of
 100 table, occasional tables with marble tops,
 Couches and chairs, cane seated and hair
 stuffed and crimson silk, damask covered
 cushion, what-not, centre ottomans, easy
 chairs, &c.
 Brilliant-toned rosewood grand piano forte by
 Collard and Collard
 Large chimney glass, ornaments, paintings
 Large dining table, sideboard
 Hair seated and chairs
 Inlaid rosewood chairs with damask covered
 seats
 Dumb waiters, cane seated sofa and chairs
 Inlaid cabinet, rosewood card tables
 Quantity of silver plate and plated ware
 Two elegant large dinner services
 Handsome china and glassware
 Superior hall and bracket clocks
 Hall tables, chairs, hat, and umbrella stands
 Library of standard works
 Four-post, iron, and brass bedsteads, and
 bedding
 Large winged and various other wardrobes
 Chests drawers, marble-top washstands and
 furniture
 Mahogany bureau and secretary
 Couches, rocking and bed-room chairs
 Dressing tables, cheval and toilet glasses
 Clothes and linen presses
 Servants' bed-room furniture, &c.
 Carriages, horses, harness, and saddles, carts
 and drays
 Baker's patent mangle, in excellent condition
 Large Russell's cooking apparatus
 Kitchen furniture, tinware, and numerous
 other effects, as will appear in catalogue
 in course of preparation.
 The whole will be on view the day
 preceding the sale, and may be inspected by
 the public, to be obtained by applying to the
 Auctioneer.
 *A steamer will be engaged to convey
 purchasers to the sale, to whom the auc-
 tioneer will issue tickets on application, and
 due notice will be given in a future advertise-
 ment of the place and time of starting.
 Terms—Cash.
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